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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/750,703	01/02/2004	Arjun Chandrasekar Iyer	SBL0011CIUS	3820

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EXAMINER

ALI, MOHAMMAD

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/750,703	Applicant(s) CHANDRASEKAR IYER ET AL.	
	Examiner Mohammad Ali	Art Unit 2166	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 116-163 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-115 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 116-163 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application has been examined and claims 116-163 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 116-163 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 116-163 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steve W. Boggett ('Brogett' hereinafter), USP, 6,581,054 in view of Kirstan Vanersluis ('Vandersluis' hereinafter), USP, 6,356,920.

With respect to claim 116,

Bogrett teaches a method comprising generating a set of SQL statements to query a first table and a second table (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett),

wherein

the generating uses a relationship between the first table and the second table to construct the set of SQL statements (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Fig. 3, Bogrett), and

the set of SQL statements comprises SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables (see col. 10, lines 17-24, Fig. 3, Bogrett).

Bogrett does not explicitly indicate claimed SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables.

Vandersluis discloses SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables (see col. 15, lines 31-65, Vandersluis).

It would have obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the present invention to combine teachings of the citer references because SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables of Vanderluis teaching would have allowed Bogrett's system for conditional data element generation to provided a Client to select portions of a data file of interest, filtering out those that are not of concern at a particular time, as suggested by Vanderluis at col. 5, lines 27-34.

As to claim 117,

Bogrett teaches wherein the relationship comprises: a parent/child relationship

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between the first and second tables, wherein one of the first and second tables is a parent table, and if the first table is the parent table, the second table is a child table, and if the second table is the parent table, the first table is the child table (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett).

As to claim 118,

Bogrett teaches querying the parent table using the set of SQL statements to produce a result set (see col. 11, lines 50-56, Bogrett);

and using the result set for constructing a second set of SQL statements to query the child table, wherein the second set of SQL statements comprises SQL statements other than a statement a second statement that joins the second table to another table (see col. 10, lines 17-24, Fig. 3, Bogrett).

As to claim 119,

Bogrett teaches querying the child table using the second set of SQL statements to produce a second result set (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett); and

joining the result set and the second result set to produce a third result set (see col. 11, lines 41-49, Bogrett).

As to claim 120,

Bogrett teaches returning the third result set as a result of the query of the first and second tables (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett).

As to claim 121,

Bogrett teaches the second set of SQL statements comprises: a query statement for selecting a record having a value of a foreign key field of the second table equal to a value of a target key field in the result set (see col. 9, lines 56-67, Bogrett).

As to claim 122,

Bogrett teaches querying the first table using the set of SQL statements to produce a result set (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett); and

using the result set for constructing a second set of SQL statements to query the second table, wherein the second set of SQL statements comprises SQL statements other than a second statement that joins the second table to another table (see col. 10, lines 17-24, Fig. 3, Bogrett).

As to claim 123,

Bogrett teaches querying the second table using the second set of SQL statements to produce a second result set (see col. 6, lines 1-5, Bogrett); and

joining the result set and the second result set to produce a third result set (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett).

As to claim 124,

Bogrett teaches returning the third result set as a result of the query of the first and second tables (see col. 6, lines 1-5, Bogrett).

As to claim 125,

Bogrett teaches wherein the second set of SQL statements comprises:
a query statement for selecting a record having a value of a foreign key field of the

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second table equal to a value of a target key field in the result set (see col. 9, lines 44-45, Bogrett).

As to claim 126,

Bogrett teaches obtaining a search specification for the query of the first and second tables (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett),

wherein

the set of SQL statements comprises a query statement to select a record from at least one of the first and second tables if the record satisfies the search specification (see col. 9, lines 16-25, Bogrett).

As to claim 127,

Bogrett teaches executing the set of SQL statements to produce a result set, and returning the result set in response to the search specification (see col. 6, lines 1-5, Bogrett).

Claims 128-163 have the same subject matter except "a processor to execute instructions; and a memory to store the instructions, wherein the memory is coupled to the processor" and Bogrett teaches at Fig. 1 and essentially rejected for the same reasons as discussed above.

Bogrett does not explicitly indicate claimed SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables.

Vandersluis discloses SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables (see col. 15, lines 31-65, Vandersluis).

It would have obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the present invention to combine teachings of the cited references because SQL statements other than a statement that joins the first and second tables of Vanderluis teaching would have allowed Bogrett's system for conditional data element generation to provided a Client to select portions of a data file of interest, filtering out those that are not of concern at a particular time, as suggested by Vanderluis at col. 5, lines 27-34.

Remarks

Combination of references teaches all the limitations as stated above

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (571) 272-4105. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (7:30 am-6:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Mohammad Ali
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2166

MA
May 29, 2007